

THE TIPULIDÆ IN BRUNETTI'S "FAUNA OF BRITISH INDIA; DIPTERA NEMATOCERA"

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The publication of this great work (November, 1912) affords us an opportunity to investigate the rather numerous genera that the author has recently erected (Records of the Indian Museum, vol. 6, 1911). As was suspected at the time of their characterization, most of these genera are based upon too trivial structural features to warrant recognition while some are strict synonyms of older well-known genera and due either to carelessness on the part of the author or his lack of familiarity with the holarctic fauna. Some of the glaring specific errata that appear in this work are noticed at the end of the article. The magnificent drawings by Bagchi are the most valuable single feature of the volume, and it is upon these figures that the following criticisms are largely based.

Cerastostephanus Brun. (p. 406) undoubtedly equals *Rhipidia* Meigen.

Atypophthalmus Brun. (p. 408) is very doubtfully a valid genus based entirely on the holoptic condition of the eyes. A close approach to this is found in many *Rhipidiæ* where the space left on the vertex is exceedingly narrow.

Gymnastes Brun. (p. 432) equals *Teucholabis* Osten Sacken, the character of a clubbed femur and the venation being approached by several true species of *Teucholabis*.

Mongomioides Brun. (p. 481) and *Paramongoma* Brun. (p. 484) have been considered by the writer in another article (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 44, p. 499).

Dasymallomyia Brun. (p. 494) equals *Gnophomyia* Osten Sacken. The venation of the type is similar to that of *G. aperta* Coq. (*non* Brunetti's *G. aperta* (p. 492), which, however, is a *Pedicine*, *Rhaphidolabis*) from British Columbia. The short, very hairy legs of which so much is made is characteristic of a group of tropical American species (*hirsuta* Alex., *pervicax* Alex., et al.).

Paracladura Brun. (p. 502), a valid genus and a very primitive one but not at all related to the American *Cladura* as stated.

Claduroides Brun. (p. 505), a strict synonym of *Rhaphidolabis* Osten Sacken, which belongs in a totally different tribe.

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The following observations on certain of the species may be of value to workers on the Oriental fauna. They represent merely the personal opinions of the writer and whether these are right or wrong may be ascertained from an examination of the types.

Dicranomyia ornatipes Brun. (p. 380) is almost certainly an Eriopterine belonging to the subgenus *Leiponeura* Skuse of *Gonomyia* Meigen. A study of the genitalia of the type would settle the matter. The author merely remarks, "Genitalia yellowish brown, small, concealed, apparently normal."

Toxorhina incerta Brun. (p. 422). Brunetti states that there is no mention of an open discal cell in any of the living *Toxorhinæ*. *T. muliebris* O. S. of the eastern United States normally has this cell open as shown by Needham (23d Rept. N. Y. State Ent., pl. 29, fig. 5) whose figure is cited by Brunetti! Moreover, on the page immediately preceding Brunetti states that *muliebris* has the discal cell coalescent with the second posterior. In such cases it is difficult to make out just what the author is attempting to discuss. The remarkable venation of *T. incerta* as shown twice in this volume is almost certainly an abnormality of the type.

Erioptera brevior Brun. (p. 452) and *Empeda inconspicua* Brun. (p. 475). In a recent article (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 44, p. 512) I relegated *Empeda* Osten Sacken to a subgenus of *Erioptera* Meigen and hesitated a long time before allowing it to stand at all. On plate 9, figure 2, Brunetti figures the *Erioptera* and in figure 10 the *Empeda*, and there is not one single point of difference between the two other than slight specific characters. *Empeda* is merely an *Erioptera* in which the fusion of R_{2+3} is a little longer than usual.

Gnophomyia Osten Sacken (p. 487). When we come to examine the species that the author has placed in this genus we are strongly reminded of the work of Walker or Philippi of a half century ago. By means of the author's own keys in this volume it would be impossible to run most of the species down to this genus or even to this tribe!

G. longipennis Brun. (p. 489) is a *Rhaphidolabis* and probably the same species as *Claduroides* and *Rhaphidolabis fascipennis*.

G. genitalis Brun. (p. 490) and *G. furcata* Brun. (p. 491) probably *Limnophila* but certainly not *Gnophomyia*.

G. aperta Brun. (p. 492) is a *Rhaphidolabis*.

G. incompleta Brun. (p. 493) equals a *Plectromyia* Osten Sacken, but this, in turn, should be relegated to the synonymy of *Rhaphidolabis*.

The lack of cell M_1 is not a generic character since it occurs in various species in genera of many tribes (*Limnophila*, *Polymera*, *Eriocera*, etc.).

G. nigra Brun. (p. 494) stated in a long text discussion to lack the radial crossvein, but this is very clearly shown in the figure (pl. 10, fig. 3).

Cladura flavescens Brun. (p. 501) is very probably a *Limnophilina*, strongly suggesting *Adelphomyia* Bergroth.

Claduroides fascipennis Brun. (p. 505), *Rhaphidolabis fascipennis* Brun. (p. 519), and *Gnophomyia longipennis* Brun. (p. 489) are almost certainly one and the same species.

AN ADDITIONAL NOTE ON CALYPTOCOME

By HARRISON G. DYAR

Calyptocome purpurissata Grote.

Mr. J. A. Grossbeck has kindly sent me for examination a specimen from Florida labeled "*Scelolophia purpurissata* Grote = *formosa* Hulst." The specimen is a male *pannaria* Guenée, a little more purplish than Central American specimens, as is usual. My own single ♀ of *purpurissata* is very fresh, not having been relaxed, and its bright color may be due to its freshness. If Mr. Grossbeck's labels are correct, *purpurissata* will return to the synonymy of *pannaria* and be accompanied by *formosa* Hulst, while the name *Scelolophia* Hulst antedates *Calyptocome* Warren.

Calyptocome crossii Hulst.

Eois crossii Hulst, Can. Ent., xxxii, 105, 1900.

Mr. Grossbeck sent me also a ♀ from Fort Myers, Florida, labeled "*Scelolophia crossii* Hulst, comp. type." It is a dark purple species, the wings all purplish shaded below, the lines dark yellow and broken into separated segments, the discal bars light and distinct. It looks like the dark form of *variabilis* Dyar, without the tendency to lightening of the ground. Being a female, it cannot be exactly placed.

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